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## Quality of Structure and Teacher–Child Relationship: A Kindergarten–Childcare Services Comparison in Two Countries.



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# CRSH = SSHRC Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

### Introduction

- Studies underlined the crucial importance of teacher—child relationship quality for children's development in early childhood education (ECE).
- Results regarding structural variables that explain those relationships, in particular at an international level, remain much less consistent.

#### Process quality Structural quality regulable concerns children's daily factors, such as experiences Quality child-staff while in early ratios, group interacting with child size and staff teachers, peers, care training and and materials education<sup>1</sup> outcomes<sup>1</sup>

## Objectives

- Compare teacher—child relationship quality, as well as structural quality of the ECE services hosting 3 year-old children from two countries (France and Canada).
- ldentify which structural quality variables explain the quality of the relationships.

	Montreal	Grenoble
Program	Play-oriented education promoting global development: Five guiding principles based on constructivism and socioconstructivism	Program focused on fundamental learning and direct instruction; systematic instruction. Formal learning of the alphabet, numbers and writing
Pedagogical Perspectives	Initiated and child-directed learning activities. Promoting active learning through small group activities and focusing on socialization	Learning initiated and directed be the adult in which the children armore passive. Large group activities where all must perform the same tasks

## Sample

Montreal, Canada
40 childcare centers
Recruitment: November 2016
Data collection: Spring 2017

Grenoble, France
41 kindergartens

Recruitment: November 2017

Data collection: Spring 2018

#### Measures

- Observation with the Classroom Assesment Scoring System (CLASS)<sup>1</sup>
- Questionnaire: experience and training levels, age, gender of educator and teachers and the group sizes in each class/group.

Emotional Support	Classroom Organization	Instructional Support		
Positive Climate	Behavior Management	Concept		
Negative Climate	Productivity	Quality o Feedbac		
Teacher Sensitivity	Instructional Learning Formats	Language Modeling		
Regard for Student				

## Results

Table 1.
Group Differences for Structural Quality Variables

Childcare centers Kindergarten Québec France									Chi <sup>2</sup>	Test	
Structural variables		n	%	n	%	n	otal %	Chi <sup>2</sup>	ddl		٧
Gender	Women	40	100	37	90.2	77	95.1	4.10	1	.043	.22
Education Degree	Men	0	0	4	9.8	4	4.9				
	College	33	82.5	0	0.0	33	40.7	57.08	1	.001	.84
	University	7	17.5	41	100	48	59.3				

Table 2.
Group Differences for Structural Quality Variables

	Childcare Montreal, (n = 4	Québec	Kinderga Grenoble, (n=4	Mann-Whitney test				
Structural variables	М	SD	М	SD	t	ddl	Sig.	r
Experience level (year)	6.87	8.35	14.95	10.78	271.5	-3.36	0,001	-0.53
Group size	9.35	3.35	20.98	3.72	30	-7.25	<0.001	-1.15
						T-test		
	М	SD	М	SD	t	ddl	Sig.	r
Educators/Teachers Age	41.18	9.30	47.34	6.91	- 3.381	71.94	0.001	0.37

Table 3.
Group Differences for Process Quality Variables

		re centers , Québec ))	Gre	ndergartens noble, France (n=41)	•	T-test				
Process variables (CLASS)	М	SD	М	SD	t	ddl	Sig.	r		
Emotional Support	5.77	0.79	3.98	0.55	11.81	69.0	0.001	.82		
Classroom Organization	5.64	0.83	4.16	0.76	8.32	<i>7</i> 9.0	0.001	.68		
Instructional Support	2.75	0.69	2.20	0.51	4.12	71.65	0.001	.44		

Table 4.
Summary of a Linear Logistic Regression Predicting Emotional Support, Classroom Organization and Instructional Support

Emotional Suppor				ort	Classroom Organization					Instructional Support			
Predictor variables	r	В	β	t	r	В	β	t	r	В	β	t	
University degree	74**	-0.99	-0.43	-4.31***	63**	-0.73	-0.33	-2.78**	43**	-0.14	-0.10	-0.73	
Class size	68**	-0.06	-0.35	-3.72***	59**	-0.05	-0.30	-2.71**	44**	-0.03	-0.30	-2.29*	
Age (year)	44**	-0.02	-0.16	-2.10*	43**	-0.03	-0.21	-2.27*	42**	-0.02	-0.30	-2.82**	
Gender = men	16	-0.27	-0.05	-0.73	13	-0.20	-0.04	-0.48	.01	0.19	0.06	0.62	
R2	0.64				0.48			0.30					
sig.	F(4,80) = 33.31, p < 0.001				F(4,80) = 17.61, p < 0.001			F(4,80) = 8.09, p < 0.001					

## Conclusion

- The present study helped support previous findings, showing that greater regulation could be linked with a higher processes environmental quality in ECE programs<sup>3</sup>.
- Moreover, this study sheds light on the structure and processes of two different ECE systems for 3 year-old children in Western countries.

#### Work cited

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